

Botham shows why he can't be ignored

Only 76 minutes play was available on a rain-affected fourth day, but England went on to lose Moses and Athey to finish at 64 for three

Brilliant

Two

BOB TWAY, with a burst of barely credible brilliance, won the US PGA Championship at Inverness, Toledo, on Monday. By holing a bunker shot for a birdie at the last he snatched a title, his first major, that for 67 holes had seemed destined for Greg Norman.

Tway, who was constantly in trouble on the final two holes,

produced two magical shots to recover, finishing with an eight-under-par total of 276, two ahead of Norman who finished with a five-over-par 78.

Piquet's slick charge threatens Mans

The way Tway played the 18th seemed designed to assure that the championship went to Narman. He hit a dreadful tee-shot which buried itself in deep rough on the right. A watching Jack Niklaus observed that Tway would find it almost impossible to hit the green.

from where he was, and eventually the American did well to get his ball into a bunker 10 yards short of the pin. With Norman in a good position on the fairway it seemed likely that the Australian, who had lost a four-stroke lead during the course of the round, would in fact win his second major title inside a month. Even when his second hit the green and spun back off he was still favourite, because

But from the moment he hit it, the shot was obviously a good one, and when it trickled into the hole

badlam broka out.

In fact, Tway had broken another near miracle shot, also at the 17th. Again he had put the ball this time to the right of the green, and it was impossible to see his ball even from a yard away. The odds were heavily on Tway either leaving the ball in the rough or sculling it across the green. Instead he managed to get it out to two feet to save his par.

Norman, though, really could only blame himself for being in a position to lose the championship. He had started four ahead of Tway and, as he said later, it came down

to a form of match play, between
them.

100-443887-100

Vol. 135 No. 8 Week ending August 24, 1986

If there has been an argument in the Kremlin about whether to continue the

tatives voted by 265 to 152 to restrict all these proposed Presidential and Pentagon projects, including the arms control lobby in the House described as the most significant breakthrough in 12 years. Mr Reagan sees it otherwise. At the weekend he accused the House of giving Moscow what it had to pay for at Geneva. Since the House failed to pass a bill to cut off aid to the Soviet language to emerge from a joint Senate-House conference on the arms budget next

month. But the damage has already been done. On the matters on life agencies and the US, the USSR agreed with Gorbachev and not with Reagan.

One reason for this is the Russian sample testing, we know that beyond the surface of the underground explosions to Nevada. If it is possible to do this, it is a great success.

Report, page 6

...to were, the US could rely on the same principle of deterrence. The principle of deterrence is that Gorbachev must have deployed against the importunities of his party. The Star Wars programme itself is the military-beam weapon, are nuclear...

[illegible]

The British Government is trying to prevent publication of a book

about the secret service, M15. In an attempt to prevent Sir Robert Armstrong (left), head of the civil service, having to answer a number of awkward questions on oath in a New South Wales court, the Government last week admitted for court purposes that the allegations contained in it were true, thus leaving the claim that the late Sir Roger Hollis (right), head of M15, had been a Soviet spy. But if the officers were at pains to make it clear that the Government did not admit the truth of the allegations except for Court purposes, (F report, page 4).



The late Sir Roger

Glimpse of

The late Sir Roger Hollis.

Recipe for SA disaster

Joe Slovo's strategy for Socialist change in South Africa (August 17) is a recipe for disaster for the South African proletariat.

Slovo sees a natural link between national liberation and social emancipation, but nevertheless draws a distinction between the two. The significance of this becomes clear when he suggests that with the aid of apartheid a mixed economy, including non-monopoly private enterprise will prevail. From thence, apparently, we will attain a state of affairs propitious to socialism. Slovo, then, advocates a "staged" approach to the question of socialism in South Africa.

To arrive at such a conclusion accentuates the existence of at least a progressive wing of the bourgeoisie. But the search for a progressive bourgeoisie in South Africa is the utmost folly as the black South African masses resiled long ago. Amin, whose Slovo is fond of quoting, never tired of hailing the Namibians for their revolutionary approach and was consistent in opposing a united front in front of the total exclusion of all sections of the bourgeoisie, in the notorious ideas of "populist frontism". What would he think of Slovo's and the South

African Communist Party's support for a "popular front" in South Africa today?

If the black workers' movement in South Africa is held back by attempts to limit itself to a "national democratic" stage, and if the expropriation of the bourgeoisie is the only way to the revolution, in the event of this, the South African Communist Party must bear full responsibility.

Mark Underwood,
Palcott Road,
Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

Danger on the move

Two years ago in the wake of the Mont Louis disaster Seelink, then transport of uranium fuel, banned the transport of uranium fuel.

One might assume that this transport of this nuclear material by cross Channel ferries had ceased. Unfortunately this is not the case. The Dieppe-Newhaven route is heavily frequented and uranium heads are once more being carried.

Three Tuesdays out of five the Channel ferry transport firm, hring ships to the continent in the "populist frontism". What would he think of Slovo's and the South

Big sound that drowns out a carping critic

I write in protest of the snobbish splendiferous with which your reviewer Wolodimir Januszewski attempted to rubbish the vocal cry of Lucien Pavarotti (Big man pulls out all the stops, August 17).

Your reviewer spends time and venom on the nature and quality of the audience, telling superior Guardian readers that it was composed of insurance salesmen and their wives.

It would have been so useful if you had sent a reviewer who actually knew something about singing. The fact is that Pavarotti has a stupendous physical gift, a voice of great strength, wide variety of colour and considerable awareness of tone, with a true ringing quality in the higher registers. It has been Australia's Fair East, Pacific 235.50.

In the service of a huge area in the Italian repertoire. For various political and cultural reasons the British have for generations been pitifully ignorant of the comic repertoire, and as they have been on a relatively small diet of Mozart, Wagner and Richard Strauss, Glyndebourne and the Royal Opera, they have played a considerable part in the state of affairs.

Sorry right it is to see the fuss made over the meretricious jazziest of Porgy and Bess while William Tell and other masterpieces of Rossini, Donizetti and Bellini remain unknown to British audiences.

Your reviewer not only tastelessly savaged a great talent, he furthered the cause of British smugness and philistinism. (Dr) Robert Olding, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset.

THE GUARDIAN WEEKLY

August 24, 1985

Vol 136 No 8

Copyright © 1985 by Guardian Publications Ltd, 110 Finsbury Avenue, London, England. All rights reserved. Letters to the Editor and other editorial correspondence to: The Guardian, 110 Finsbury Avenue, London, England. Telephone 01-253 4800. Telex 253 4800. Cable 253 4800. Advertisement enquiries to: The Advertisement Manager, The Guardian Weekly, 110 Finsbury Avenue, London, England. Telephone 01-253 4800. Telex 253 4800. Cable 253 4800.

Advertisements enquiries to: The Advertisement Manager, The Guardian Weekly, 110 Finsbury Avenue, London, England. Telephone 01-253 4800. Telex 253 4800. Cable 253 4800.

Advertisements enquiries to: The Advertisement Manager, The Guardian Weekly, 110 Finsbury Avenue, London, England. Telephone 01-253 4800. Telex 253 4800. Cable 253 4800.

Advertisements enquiries to: The Advertisement Manager, The Guardian Weekly, 110 Finsbury Avenue, London, England. Telephone 01-253 4800. Telex 253 4800. Cable 253 4800.

Advertisements enquiries to: The Advertisement Manager, The Guardian Weekly, 110 Finsbury Avenue, London, England. Telephone 01-253 4800. Telex 253 4800. Cable 253 4800.

Advertisements enquiries to: The Advertisement Manager, The Guardian Weekly, 110 Finsbury Avenue, London, England. Telephone 01-253 4800. Telex 253 4800. Cable 253 4800.

Advertisements enquiries to: The Advertisement Manager, The Guardian Weekly, 110 Finsbury Avenue, London, England. Telephone 01-253 4800. Telex 253 4800. Cable 253 4800.

Advertisements enquiries to: The Advertisement Manager, The Guardian Weekly, 110 Finsbury Avenue, London, England. Telephone 01-253 4800. Telex 253 4800. Cable 253 4800.

Advertisements enquiries to: The Advertisement Manager, The Guardian Weekly, 110 Finsbury Avenue, London, England. Telephone 01-253 4800. Telex 253 4800. Cable 253 4800.

Advertisements enquiries to: The Advertisement Manager, The Guardian Weekly, 110 Finsbury Avenue, London, England. Telephone 01-253 4800. Telex 253 4800. Cable 253 4800.

Advertisements enquiries to: The Advertisement Manager, The Guardian Weekly, 110 Finsbury Avenue, London, England. Telephone 01-253 4800. Telex 253 4800. Cable 253 4800.

Advertisements enquiries to: The Advertisement Manager, The Guardian Weekly, 110 Finsbury Avenue, London, England. Telephone 01-253 4800. Telex 253 4800. Cable 253 4800.

Advertisements enquiries to: The Advertisement Manager, The Guardian Weekly, 110 Finsbury Avenue, London, England. Telephone 01-253 4800. Telex 253 4800. Cable 253 4800.

Advertisements enquiries to: The Advertisement Manager, The Guardian Weekly, 110 Finsbury Avenue, London, England. Telephone 01-253 4800. Telex 253 4800. Cable 253 4800.

Advertisements enquiries to: The Advertisement Manager, The Guardian Weekly, 110 Finsbury Avenue, London, England. Telephone 01-253 4800. Telex 253 4800. Cable 253 4800.

Testing time for the West, trying time for Moscow

Your Leader (August 17) was right to hold that the West-West arms talks really matter. But the article was gratuitously dispiriting of the nuclear test explosions.

Though the discussions "have a potentially unlimited agenda, they will need to get it down to what is immediately practicable (thereby probably excluding underground tests, on which the US is adamant)", the editorial says.

Wm S. Chichester,
Tucson,
AZ 85704.

Testing time for the West, trying time for Moscow

Yr only a few days earlier the House of Representatives voted by almost two to one for a 12-month moratorium on the underground explosion. It seems to many of us that a comprehensive test ban is the most definite and the latest contented of all the issues coming before the negotiators.

The previous argument that such tests could not be verified has been completely disposed of, as the American scientists now in South Africa are showing. If the Western tests continue it is likely that the East will resume them in the near future.

Mr Gorbatchev has said he will consider ending their moratorium if Washington and London behave. The people of the three nations involved, America, Britain and Russia, have overwhelmingly indicated their wish for agreement on this issue. Only the political will at the top is missing.

Frank Allan,
Manchester.

Your Leader on the Moscow arms control talks makes a number of fair points, but does not

The soldiers' crime

You report (August 10) that 111 Gurkhas, all members of the 7th Duke of Edinburgh Rifles were dismissed from the British Army and sent back to Nepal. For what crime? For failing to cooperate with their CO in refusing to name gay colleagues. But since when has it become a crime under British law not to cooperate with the press?

No, this was not the reason, the soldiers' crime was of a far more serious nature. They had bonded together, when their loyalty should have been to the officer, the cornerstone of imperialism.

Yet by contrast, the recent coronation of imperialism is the loyalty of the officer corps to each other. The term "brother officer" is indoctrinated into every officer, both during his training and in the court back to Nepal. But which the officer corps so thoroughly and yet so subtly that the officer never forgets.

I hope the members of the Army Board, whom I understand will consider the appeal by some of the soldiers, will have some sympathy for the "brother soldiers" of the Gurkha Regiment whose only crime seems to have been imitating the code of conduct of the officer class.

James Wood,
Bracknell, Bucks.

Attacking racism in all its forms

As an admirer of your reporter Hugo Young, and no admirer of Mrs Thatcher, I must note the irony of the fact that Mrs Young's suggestion (July 20) that it is the duty of the press to report on racism is a large measure of its censorship, detention without trial, and racism.

Mrs Thatcher's strictures against some Commonwealth (and other) countries make good sense. But her attack on Bangladesh is a blatantly racist and bigoted attack on an open military dictatorship. In Pakistan Commonwealth member, it is a capital crime to offend the "mulash".

Not that any of this excuses Mrs Thatcher's de facto support for the racist police state and for various reasons there is a large measure of agreement to put the boot into it. Its supporters and opponents are being counted.

For the world, the defeat of tyranny in South Africa would serve as a spur for smaller powers on other racist and police states (including those to which Mrs Thatcher was obviously referring).

And for South Africa itself the defeat of the Boer tribal dictatorship will be only the beginning of the long struggle to bring up the tribals in the region and replace it with the rule for individual rights.

Dion E. Gilles,
Cottesloe,
Western Australia.

Hugo Young's "interview" with Margaret Thatcher comes over as a disappointing example of investigative journalism. The strength of an interview lies in the ability of the questioner to draw something out of the interviewee, not to put every of that on paper because it sounded like the record you've heard a hundred times before.

Perhaps Mr Young could take note of the weekly interview in Der Spiegel or Le Monde where the text is printed in its entirety. Let Mrs Thatcher's words stand as well as her actions. They are damning enough. We would then be left to draw our own conclusions. We shouldn't need a running commentary.

G. Johns,
Holtbyrd 31,
7 Stuttgart 1.

Freedom of information act wanted

By David Rose

TWO-THIRDS of voters favour a Freedom of Information Act, according to an opinion poll released on Monday, the 75th anniversary of the passage of the "hatch bill" section two of the Official Secrets Act.

The poll, carried out by MORI for the Campaign for the Freedom of Information, sampled 1,909 voters in 175 constituencies between July 4 and 8. It found that 65 per cent supported the introduction of an information bill, subject to adequate safeguards for national security, crime and personal privacy.

Twenty-three per cent were opposed and 11 per cent expressed no opinion.

Only a per cent of Conservative voters opposed the proposal, with 69 per cent in favour, and higher proportional support across party lines. Among men and young people.

At a press conference called to launch the poll Mr Des Wilson, campaign chairman, said that the poll demonstrated an overwhelming consensus against section two, which had been repeatedly shown to be unworkable.

He cited the cases of the former civil servants Mr Olive Ponting and Mr Sarah Waddell, both of whom were present. The Government had admitted that neither had leaked information damaging to national security, and it could be surmised that their prosecutions in 1984 had been undertaken only for reasons of embarrassment; but this in turn had caused further political disaffection.

The current case of Mr Peter Wright whose allegations concerning alleged activity by MI6 were admitted to be true in an Australian court last week — but which the Guardian has been prevented from repeating — were only the latest example of the many abuses and evils of official secrecy, Mr Wilson said. People could now read Mr Wright's disclosures in the world but Britain.

(Report, page 4)

Villagers bar test drillers

HUNDREDS of families from three villages in different counties on Monday prevented contractors from starting test drilling for the dumping of nuclear waste by the Nuclear Industry Radioactive Waste Executive, Nirex.

Nirex is expected to seek an injunction to gain access to the sites at Killingshoe in North Devon, in Dorset, and at Puke in Lincolnshire. Drilling is planned to begin at a fourth site at Bredwell in Essex, in two weeks' time.

Mr Kinnoch wants a future Labour government to uphold the legal right of workers to have secret ballots before they can be called out on strike by their unions. This right, conferred by the hated "Tribal" law of 1946, has undoubtedly curbed the power of union leaders and reduced the number of strikes, but some of the big left-dominated unions are mobilising to sweep away what they see as "statutory law and order" which will deny Mr Kinnoch his wish to approach an election year with peaceful and uncontroversial conferences to demonstrate the closeness of Labour's partnership with the unions.

For the first time, Labour is making a determined pitch for the "Green" vote — about three million strong — with an environmental programme to encourage organic farming (which would employ a larger rural workforce) and to encourage the incomes of poor farmers. At the moment, however, Labour does not hold a single rural parliamentary seat in England, and could need a sizeable electoral swing in its favour to win one because most of the politically active Greens support the Ecology Party of the Labour/SDP Alliance.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

	Market Rate	Previous Daily Rate
Australia	2,364.2/2,368.2	2,365.2/2,368.2
Belgium	21.67/21.70	21.70/21.74
Canada	67.74/68.31	67.74/68.31
France	2,078.7/2,080.0	2,078.7/2,080.0
Germany	11.50/11.50	11.50/11.50
Italy	16.80/16.80	16.80/16.80
Japan	233.7/233.7	233.7/233.7
Netherlands	2,472.4/2,472.4	2,472.4/2,472.4
Portugal	21.67/21.70	21.67/21.70
Spain	16.80/16.80	16.80/16.80
Sweden	11.50/11.50	11.50/11.50
Switzerland	2,078.7/2,080.0	2,078.7/2,080.0
USA	1.497/1.499	1.497/1.499
West Germany	1.497/1.499	1.497/1.499
FF 300 (Bancor) 1974-8	2,472.4/2,472.4	2,472.4/2,472.4

Up and up go the dole queues

The week in Britain by James Lewis

Post-mortem examinations of three former workers at the Sellafield nuclear reprocessing plant in Cumbria disclosed concentrations of plutonium which were hundreds — and, in one case, thousands — of times higher than in the general population. Research by the National Radiological Protection Board found that even Cumbrians who had never worked in the nuclear industry had plutonium levels ranging from 50 to 550 per cent above the average elsewhere in Britain.

British Nuclear Fuels, Limited, the state-owned company which runs Sellafield, said the levels found were "all very small indeed" and did not indicate that anybody's health would suffer in consequence.

There were more clashes in Derry, in the Irish Republic, when Mr Peter Robinson, an Ulster MP, appeared in court there to answer charges arising from a Loyalist incursion into the republic the previous week. A group of about fifty Loyalists, who had accompanied Mr Robinson to the hearing, was attacked with bottles, stones and petrol bombs when they attempted to march through the town in the main street of the town.

There were more clashes in Derry, in the Irish Republic, when Mr Peter Robinson, an Ulster MP, appeared in court there to answer charges arising from a Loyalist incursion into the republic the previous week. A group of about fifty Loyalists, who had accompanied Mr Robinson to the hearing, was attacked with bottles, stones and petrol bombs when they attempted to march through the town in the main street of the town.

There were more clashes in Derry, in the Irish Republic, when Mr Peter Robinson, an Ulster MP, appeared in court there to answer charges arising from a Loyalist incursion into the republic the previous week. A group of about fifty Loyalists, who had accompanied Mr Robinson to the hearing, was attacked with bottles, stones and petrol bombs when they attempted to march through the town in the main street of the town.

There were more clashes in Derry, in the Irish Republic, when Mr Peter Robinson, an Ulster MP, appeared in court there to answer charges arising from a Loyalist incursion into the republic the previous week. A group of about fifty Loyalists, who had accompanied Mr Robinson to the hearing, was attacked with bottles, stones and petrol bombs when they attempted to march through the town in the main street of the town.

There were more clashes in Derry, in the Irish Republic, when Mr Peter Robinson, an Ulster MP, appeared in court there to answer charges arising from a Loyalist incursion into the republic the previous week. A group of about fifty Loyalists, who had accompanied Mr Robinson to the hearing, was attacked with bottles, stones and petrol bombs when they attempted to march through the town in the main street of the town.

There were more clashes in Derry, in the Irish Republic, when Mr Peter Robinson, an Ulster MP, appeared in court there to answer charges arising from a Loyalist incursion into the republic the previous week. A group of about fifty Loyalists, who had accompanied Mr Robinson to the hearing, was attacked with bottles, stones and petrol bombs when they attempted to march through the town in the main street of the town.

There were more clashes in Derry, in the Irish Republic, when Mr Peter Robinson, an Ulster MP, appeared in court there to answer charges arising from a Loyalist incursion into the republic the previous week. A group of about fifty Loyalists, who had accompanied Mr Robinson to the hearing, was attacked with bottles, stones and petrol bombs when they attempted to march through the town in the main street of the town.

There were more clashes in Derry, in the Irish Republic, when Mr Peter Robinson, an Ulster MP, appeared in court there to answer charges arising from a Loyalist incursion into the republic the previous week. A group of about fifty Loyalists, who had accompanied Mr Robinson to the hearing, was attacked with bottles, stones and petrol bombs when they attempted to march through the town in the main street of the town.

There were more clashes in Derry, in the Irish Republic, when Mr Peter Robinson, an Ulster MP, appeared in court there to answer charges arising from a Loyalist incursion into the republic the previous week. A group of about fifty Loyalists, who had accompanied Mr Robinson to the hearing, was attacked with bottles, stones and petrol bombs when they attempted to march through the town in the main street of the town.

There were more clashes in Derry, in the Irish Republic, when Mr Peter Robinson, an Ulster MP, appeared in court there to answer charges arising from a Loyalist incursion into the republic the previous week. A group of about fifty Loyalists, who had accompanied Mr Robinson to the hearing, was attacked with bottles, stones and petrol bombs when they attempted to march through the town in the main street of the town.

There were more clashes in Derry, in the Irish Republic, when Mr Peter Robinson, an Ulster MP, appeared in court there to answer charges arising from a Loyalist incursion into the republic the previous week. A group of about fifty Loyalists, who had accompanied Mr Robinson to the hearing, was attacked with bottles, stones and petrol bombs when they attempted to march through the town in the main street of the town.

There were more clashes in Derry, in the Irish Republic, when Mr Peter Robinson, an Ulster MP, appeared in court there to answer charges arising from a Loyalist incursion into the republic the previous week. A group of about fifty Loyalists, who had accompanied Mr Robinson to the hearing, was attacked with bottles, stones and petrol bombs when they attempted to march through the town in the main street of the town.

There were more clashes in Derry, in the Irish Republic, when Mr Peter Robinson, an Ulster MP, appeared in court there to answer charges arising from a Loyalist incursion into the republic the previous week. A group of about fifty Loyalists, who had accompanied Mr Robinson to the hearing, was attacked with bottles, stones and petrol bombs when they attempted to march through the town in the main street of the town.

There were more clashes in Derry, in the Irish Republic, when Mr Peter Robinson, an Ulster MP, appeared in court there to answer charges arising from a Loyalist incursion into the republic the previous week. A group of about fifty Loyalists, who had accompanied Mr Robinson to the hearing, was attacked with bottles, stones and petrol bombs when they attempted to march through the town in the main street of the town.

There were more clashes in Derry, in the Irish Republic, when Mr Peter Robinson, an Ulster MP, appeared in court there to answer charges arising from a Loyalist incursion into the republic the previous week. A group of about fifty Loyalists, who had accompanied Mr Robinson to the hearing, was attacked with bottles, stones and petrol bombs when they attempted to march through the town in the main street of the town.

There were more clashes in Derry, in the Irish Republic, when Mr Peter Robinson, an Ulster MP, appeared in court there to answer charges arising from a Loyalist incursion into the republic the previous week. A group of about fifty Loyalists, who had accompanied Mr Robinson to the hearing, was attacked with bottles, stones and petrol bombs when they attempted to march through the town in the main street of the town.

The sea eagles breed again

By Gareth Parry

A PAIR of white-tailed sea eagles which produced a chick for the first time last year, have bred two more, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said today.

The birds, which first attempted to breed in 1983, have been guarded round-the-clock by RSPB wardens at a secret site in the west of Scotland.

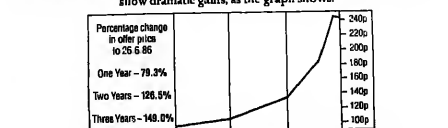
Sheep farmers suspecting the eagles of killing lambs, used to shoot, trap and poison the birds, but contemporary studies indicate that the sea eagle, like its cousin the golden eagle, only rarely attacks sheep.

It can achieve an eight-foot wing span and hunts mainly at medium-size animals, mostly birds and fish, although it also eats carrion.

The sea eagle has been introduced to Scotland by the Nature Conservancy Council. The project began in 1976, and over a 10-year period the RSPB has 82 eagles from Norway to Scotland, where they were released into the wild on the island of Rhum.

Still worth investing in Europe? Why we say: Yes!

Over the past three years, the Jersey-based Tyndall European Fund Limited has been a very rewarding investment. Our knowledge and expertise has enabled the Fund to slow dramatic gains, as the graph shows.



Now we believe this expertise to be more necessary than ever.

Markets in continental Europe are more volatile than they have been for several years. Some indeed have shown substantial falls, while others have continued to rise sharply. Such a situation could leave the unwary investor at a loss. However Tyndall's European portfolio managers are able to take advantage of their extensive knowledge of the continent's European economies.

Learn of our views on the potential of all continental European markets by reading our Investment Review. We'll send you ours, together with details of the Tyndall European Fund Limited (if you return the coupon below). Or phone Jersey (0554) 37331.

To: The Tyndall European Managers (Jersey) Limited, Dept. GW 349, 2 New Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. Please send me details of Tyndall European Fund Limited, and a free copy of your Investment Review.

Name _____ Address _____

I am interested in income distributed ☐ Reinvested ☐

TYNDALL EUROPEAN FUND LIMITED

HAT UK.

End of the line with Mr Botha

THE AMERICAN Senate's overwhelming endorsement of sanctions implies that the US will within a month apply tougher measures against apartheid than anything so far envisaged by the Commonwealth or the European Community. The six-to-one vote for a series of trade embargoes suggests that there should be no difficulty in finding the two-to-one margin needed to overrule a veto by President Reagan. The House of Representatives voted earlier by a large margin to put a total ban on trade with South Africa, but the compromise now to be worked out is likely to be closer to the Senate bill than the House's. Rather than be overruled, Mr Reagan may decide on a beef-up version of last year's executive order, issued to pre-empt tougher congressional moves (which were much milder than the last Senate package). Either way, Washington seems set to adopt an stance on sanctions which will throw Mrs Thatcher's resistance to them into sharper relief. At the Commonwealth summit she offered to swallow the moderate Community measures due for endorsement next month.

Chancellor Kohl of West Germany, the other chief lobbyist in support of the US, is likely to hold out aims, so by the end of September the Americans, the Commonwealth and the Europeans may succeed in dragging South Africa into more sanctions. Events in South Africa as the Senate debated showed that President Botha has conceded as much reform as he is going to. At the end of his party's federal congress he made it clear he would never abolish racialist or dualist segregation. He has said time and again that he will not accept one person, one vote in a unitary state, on the contrary, his new proposals last week would extend the balkanisation of South Africa beyond the "homelands" to the black townships as "autonomous city states". Even the brief ray of hope amid the gloom that the courts might release thousands of detainees had faded by the weekend, before the Government initiated action to close the loopholes found by lawyers.

The general defiance emanating from Durban undermined in advance the value of

the Government proposal to let the African majority elect its own representatives to negotiate a new constitution. We have long advocated the creation of such a mechanism, and we would have welcomed it as little as a year ago. But Pretoria's hardened position against negotiating with the African National Congress suggests that ANC leaders like Nelson Mandela would not be allowed to stand; and even if they were, the racial policies on which the Government has excluded discussion would foreclose talks with such people to failure in any case.

As Mr Botha leads the whites into the laager for what is likely to be a prolonged last stand, his strategy has at least been clarified starkly enough to discredit those of his foreign sympathisers who still believe he can be persuaded to go further on reform. He believes (quite correctly, it has to be said) that he can never get ahead of the demand for change no matter how far he might go unless he concedes the principle of majority rule, which is anathema. He has the example of the highly effective sports

boycott, which began by demanding integration of the sports, when this was widely conceded, the state was asked to desegregate the whole of South African sports, just for playing games with the Springboks. By imposing a state of emergency to quell a riot and sending foreign mediators to quell a riot in their ear, Mr Botha has signalled his refusal to be drawn by this method into the ultimate concession, surrender of white domination. We now know exactly what he meant when he ad-libbed menacingly in his disastrous "Rubens" speech of just a year ago, "Don't push us too far." Apartheid will not be dismantled so long as Mr Botha is alive. But sanctions are not only a signal to those with closed minds; allies and clients will see the African majority whose goodwill it is the West's ultimate interest to win and retain.

Reporters, page 7, 15, 16

Bhutto arrest

Continued from page 1

principal buttress for the Zia regime, which has profited handsomely from Pakistan's strategic proximity to Afghanistan. The Americans were instrumental in getting the General to lift martial law eight months ago, which enabled them to claim that at least one of the nasty dictators among their allies was being removed to persecution on human rights.

The wheel has almost turned full circle. Many of those now under the MIB umbrella were in the mass movement which toppled Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the PPP in 1977, opening the way to the birth of the military regime. Pakistan has had between its brief bouts of democracy ever since General Zia, who believes Islam and democracy are irreconcilable and Islam must come first, took over he had promised to bring the minds of a majority within the Congress which until then had been seen as an anti-state force. He has been described as a "freedom fighter". But the dividing line is still narrow between the champions of stepped-up democracy and regionalism and the more extreme forces who see the military as the only way to bring about a public acknowledgement of the military aid and those who fear the execution will turn into a Central American-style conflict in Central America.

Public opinion in North America is becoming largely quite opposed to any possible direct or indirect armed US involvement in Nicaragua. The United States has normal diplomatic relations with Managua, yet it is bankrolling an armed movement dedicated to

Le Monde

Reagan abandons the moral high ground



MANAGUA'S LEADERS obviously did not take long to react sharply to the US Senate vote on Wednesday, August 18, approving the package of \$100 million in military and humanitarian aid to the Nicaraguans. "Contrat" that President Reagan had been insisting on for the past six months. While this is undoubtedly a major victory for democracy, it is also an ambiguous one. After an intense personal campaign, the US President succeeded in changing the minds of a majority within the Congress which until then had been seen as an anti-state force. He has been described as a "freedom fighter". But the dividing line is still narrow between the champions of stepped-up democracy and regionalism and the more extreme forces who see the military as the only way to bring about a public acknowledgement of the military aid and those who fear the execution will turn into a Central American-style conflict in Central America.

Public opinion in North America is becoming largely quite opposed to any possible direct or indirect armed US involvement in Nicaragua. The United States has normal diplomatic relations with Managua, yet it is bankrolling an armed movement dedicated to overthrowing the Sandinista government. A situation that is particularly shocking paradoxes and anomalous, to put it no more strongly. The US Senate vote was castigated as "scandalous" by Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega speaking at a news conference in Managua the next day. He described the renewed aid given by the United States to the "contras" as an "indignification of international law" and a "threat to world peace". He also pointed out that

major advantage in their relations with world opinion. This is partly because the fund of goodwill they had begun to build since 1979 has been largely exhausted. It is partly because the fund of goodwill they had begun to build since 1979 has been largely exhausted. It is partly because the fund of goodwill they had begun to build since 1979 has been largely exhausted.

COMMENT

World Court in The Hague had condemned the United States for direct and indirect intervention in Nicaragua over the past two years. This is a moral condemnation which scarcely seems to bother Reagan, since he has decided that the United States will in all probability not recognise any possible direct or indirect armed US involvement in Nicaragua. The United States has normal diplomatic relations with Managua, yet it is bankrolling an armed movement dedicated to overthrowing the Sandinista government.

COMMENT

declining while imports of foodstuffs are rising as a result of price controls which have produced some shortages. And Peru's attempts to make unilateral declarations about non-recognition of debt, even though the IMF has already agreed to a favourable reaction except from the rest of the world. Since assuming power in July 1985, 85-year-old President Francisco Alan Garcia has elevated the question of non-recognition into a principle and a source of national pride. He has even threatened to lead the IMF killing when conditions of the rebellion against

Pakistan set for violent phase

Violent clashes marked Pakistan's Independence day on August 14 with the government cracking down hard on opponents. At least 25 people were reported killed, and the Opposition leader, Benazir Bhutto, 25, was arrested for ignoring an order to stay at home and not take part in public gatherings. Opposition groups were reported to be planning a day of national protest against General Zia ul-Haq's government.

FOUR MONTHS after the triumphant homecoming of Benazir Bhutto, the leading opponent of General Zia ul-Haq's regime, a power struggle is shaping up in Pakistan. Indeed, for the first time since lifting martial law the authorities not only banned opposition meetings set for August 14, which is the country's independence day, but also proceeded to make preventive arrests of hundreds of opponents and put under house arrest the daughter of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was executed in 1979.

The Opposition reacted by announcing the meetings would be held anyway and threatened to call a nationwide "national protest movement" in the next few days if those arrested were not released. As for Benazir Bhutto, who has been calling for early elections, she was banned from entering the province of Punjab for five days and consequently was unable to preside at the big meeting which was due to be held in the province capital, Lahore.

These events are hardly a surprise. President Zia ended nine years of martial law early this year, but he has not yet moved to take the country back to a moderate line. The Senate vote moreover does not modify the balance of power on the ground in the short term. For months the "contras" have not shown that they are particularly combative. But the Sandinistas are going to have to intensify a war effort which is helping to strangle Nicaragua's drinking economy. (August 16)

Socialists under threat in Hamburg

By Claire Tran

EVER SINCE the June protests against the building of nuclear plants at Brokdorf, the Social Democrats have been running the Land for the past 30 years or so since under fierce attack. The local conservative forces, particularly the Christian Democrats, have been demanding that the SPD roll and public safety became the all-absorbing preoccupation of all Hamburg in the weeks which followed. But long been grappling with the problem of crime - armed hold-ups, prostitution, drugs - people have been complaining about police inefficiency, the authorities' weakness, crimes that were unreported and the offences committed by prisoners let out on home leave.

The SPD realised that "if it" it was to retain its absolute majority in the November 9 Land elections, it would have to act. Two ministers, Hans-Joachim Lauth and Hans-Joachim Lauth (Interior), resigned.

Land government leader Klaus von Dohnanyi himself, the SPD, abandoned his public safety policy without raising to appear to go back on his word and offending a

Hamburg, he "killed" the weakly magazine Dr. Spiegel, "is pursuing a vicious policy". Why, why given

Continued on page 12

Reaching the tragic heights of obsession

ON the Savoie glacier at the bottom of K2, a three-week trek from anything that resembles civilisation, there is a small cairn bearing a cross and a series of aluminium plaques with the names of those who have died on the mountain's slopes.

The British climbers Alan Rouse and Julia Tulla, who perished from cold, exhaustion and hunger with four others sometime last week, must now be added to bleak roll-call. K2, the world's second highest peak, deserves its epithet: the savage mountain of too few. It has now claimed 20 lives.

In 1978, when Nick Estcourt disappeared under tons of falling snow on another expedition to K2, the tiny elite of British Himalayan climbers prepared to attempt K2, 14 mountains more than 8,000 metres high has lost many of its brightest and best.

In 1982, Joe Tasker and Pator Boardman - arguably the two most gifted writers of mountain literature this century has produced - disappeared high on the well-attended Everest northeast ridge. Two years later, in 1984, a Scot with a string of high-altitude successes to his name at the age of 29, was killed by a falling stone on the south face of Annapurna. Last year Roger Baxter-Jones, another mountaineer of vast competence and experience, was killed in the Alps.

The poignancy of the deaths of Rouse and Tulla, who died two weeks before the birth of their first child - and Tulla, who did



Alan Rouse

Mrs Julia Tulla

As K2 in the Himalayas claims the lives of two leading British climbers, David Ross examines the fatal attraction of the sport.

stains the chances of individual climbers falling victim to those "objective" risks over which they can have no control are reduced.

The theory has statistical backing: according to a survey in the latest issue of Mountain magazine, 60 per cent of the 260 deaths on 8,000 metre peaks up to the end of February 1985 were caused by objective events. To those harassed by the deaths of Alan Rouse and Julia Tulla, it is a small comfort: but the survey also found that the odds of dying are rather better than was once thought. The fatal deaths among those setting off for 8,000 metre peaks is not often a quoted figure of one in ten but 3.4 per cent, although as the survey noted, "for those who return again and again the risk is obviously higher".

In recent years, parties climbing in Alpine style have succeeded in routes in the Himalayas which would once have seemed inconceivable. Perhaps the most remarkable was the second last year of the west face of Gasherbrum 4, a 26,000 foot peak a few miles from K2. The two-way climb by a single pair involved unpractised rope lengths of nearly 800 feet, fast roping on crumbling, technically difficult rock, followed by descent of an unclimbed ridge, besides such an achievement, Rouse and Tulla's solo, indirect repurchases - of being excluded by the IMF could prove to be far more dangerous. Creditor governments have been asked to hand international lending institutions will necessarily have to head the IMF killing when conditions

not begin Himalayan climbing than any other British woman, is almost unbearable.

But as the news of their disappearance began to break among the climbing community at a weekend, the enthusiasm of the week, they remain seemed undimmed. Sandy Allen, a veteran of Everest, Lhotse and other Himalayan ventures, said: "I never encourage anyone to take up climbing. If they really want to do it, fine, I'll give them every support. But otherwise, it's a waste of time." Since Mallory's celebrated, if enigmatic, comment that he wanted to climb Everest "because it's there", the days of Mallory, to do much but climb.

The theory behind Alpine-style ascent is that they minimise danger by spending less time on steep slopes and less time on

Who is making political capital out of the Nucci affair?

By Corine Lesnes

BARELY JULY. The power-sharing arrangement between a Socialist President and a rightwing Prime Minister was working fairly smoothly with the President voicing occasional reservations about some of the ruling Majority's draft bills. The President's popularity rating was at its highest in New York, he had a meeting with Ronald Reagan in Moscow, with Mikhail Gorbachev.

On an altogether different plane, the Carrefour du Développement case was pure pulp fiction. People chuckled over the property deal of a (former) head of a private ministerial cabinet, a clairvoyant and a sub-prefect and the enormous extravagance of a former graduate of Saint Cyr military academy. Wheeling and dealing against a background of Third World development.

Back to Moscow. On July 9, the President lunched with a group of journalists. As was his custom, he made a few disclosures. One of them being that he would not sign the governmental decree on the privatisation of nationalised industries which was due to be adopted the following week at the cabinet meeting.

The following day, Le Monde cited unofficially uncovered handwritten memorandum sent by Yves Chailier, former head of Christian Nucci's ministerial office. The memorandum had been written at least two months earlier and its existence was known little more than a fortnight before. In its 13 handwritten pages, Chailier—who was undoubtedly acting on his own—said his brother was butted—by his former boss, Christian Nucci, primarily, but also Guy Ponné, who is President Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs.

On July 14, Mitterrand refused to sign the decree. That was the Carrefour du Développement case took a sudden and more dramatic turn. Forgotten was the Chailier d'Orléans and the Bujumbura Franco-African summit. The spoor now inexorably led to Nucci's campaign, Boursaprise, his election posters and his fake invoices, with a little diversion on the side to the Sées by way of the Socialist Party and Paraguy.

On July 16, this satirical weekly Canard Enchaîné revealed that the President's office had picked up the bill for an armoured Renault R-26 car which had already been paid for in 1985 by Carrefour du Développement. A week later the same weekly showed how Henri Emmanuelli, who was Secretary of State for the Interior at the time, had been tipped off by Chailier's juggling acts. Meanwhile, the police swooped on Boursaprise, and also searched the Paris offices of OFRES, a publishing firm working for Socialist municipalities. The searchers found the matter strictly confidential, and the investigating judge, came back from his holiday specifically to charge Nucci's premier, Chailier, who had been tipped off by Chailier's juggling acts. Meanwhile, the police swooped on Boursaprise, and also searched the Paris offices of OFRES, a publishing firm working for Socialist municipalities. The searchers found the matter strictly confidential, and the investigating judge, came back from his holiday specifically to charge Nucci's premier, Chailier, who had been tipped off by Chailier's juggling acts.

More coincidence, of course. Officially, the way the case was building up had nothing to do with the political situation. Justice, everybody kept saying, was taking its course, and if the investigation and suddenly went towards the most political of which, moreover, cannot be denied) aspects of this

scandal it was quite simply a matter of chance. Nor should anyone see anything more than mere coincidence either in the fact that the first hiccup in the power-sharing arrangement coincided with the start of Nucci's troubles. But chance, as popular wisdom has it, often has many ramifications. With all due respect to certain people, the "coincidence" between the events to be interpreted in two ways. Each new situation has its own scandal. For example, has there ever been anything so monstrous which set off such a controversy? However much Nucci may gravely complain about the "politicisation" of the case, he would be hard put to give the tiniest example of it. The scandal over alleged misuse of ONASAC

Former Minister of Co-operation Christian Nucci, the central figure in allegations about public funds being misused for private purposes, has announced he would himself ask for his parliamentary immunity to be lifted. But that proved to be an obstacle to the current judicial investigation. Nucci is a member of the National Assembly for an area containing and mayor of Boursaprise.

Office National d'Education Supérieure (ONASAC) and the République funds, which is being compared with the Carrefour case, has been justly criticised by the present Secretary of State for Repatriates André Santini, and his predecessor in the post, Raymond Courrière, who would not give the aid for the tiniest official public remark on the Nucci affair by any minister currently holding office.

Should this be seen as a power-sharing's bonus? People who have no such illusions will see it rather as consummate skill on the part of the Majority in handling the case. It is clearly playing its cards carefully. It is letting the facts, the Prime Minister's bank accounts speak for themselves. And the message is coming across: the Sociétés have no monopoly of morality. So, one word too many. One thing the ruling coalition does not want to be held responsible for any breakdown of the power-sharing arrangement.

In private, there are fewer inhibitions. Boasting? Some think that the Carrefour case they have leveraged on the President July 14 proved to be a mistake. Mitterrand chose his customary televised chat to the nation on National Day to announce he had no intention of granting certain details. But how far can the case go? That is the nub of the question. Does it come down to a question of coexistence? Every few days we are able to answer this question. The police are searching for the matter strictly confidential, and the investigating judge, came back from his holiday specifically to charge Nucci's premier, Chailier, who had been tipped off by Chailier's juggling acts. Meanwhile, the police swooped on Boursaprise, and also searched the Paris offices of OFRES, a publishing firm working for Socialist municipalities. The searchers found the matter strictly confidential, and the investigating judge, came back from his holiday specifically to charge Nucci's premier, Chailier, who had been tipped off by Chailier's juggling acts.

More coincidence, of course. Officially, the way the case was building up had nothing to do with the political situation. Justice, everybody kept saying, was taking its course, and if the investigation and suddenly went towards the most political of which, moreover, cannot be denied) aspects of this

simple "spectator" in this case, he nevertheless makes regular statements to say he is "blocked" by Yves Chailier's statements, speaks of "bendings", boosts the total sum accounted for to 230 million, raises questions about Nucci's role in organising the Bujumbura summit, or considers aloud that Nucci's former cabinet chief has "tricked care not to spill everything". If the Majority was looking for someone to punish Chailier, it has found him in Aurillac. "In 30 years' service I've never come across such extravagance," he says.

So, politicians on the surface. There are others to do the less glorious chores. Anonymous telephone calls are being made to people in the press or on features of the scandal they feel are unlikely to be brought to the attention of the police. People opposed to power-sharing perhaps? At any rate, these tip-offs are surely coming from Nucci's inner circle. Robert Haddad, the founder of OFRES.

Quite apart from this wretched episode, the real questions remain unanswered. The first of them concerns what happened to the 230 million which was taken out in hard cash. It should not be too difficult to find out where the security men—public employees or mercenaries—went out to Bujumbura were actually paid. The second: has not the spotlight been trained on Nucci's private life? The third: how did the French government get away from far more serious matters in which, contrary to Aurillac's wishes, France's African policy is well and truly involved.

And then again, to switch to another area, we cannot help wondering why Chailier's memorandum, which in all probability was written early in May, reached Aurillac only on June 13 as his office claims. What happened during the first fortnight of May before the charges of falsifying documents were made? And again, why did the judge wait two months to issue a warrant for Chailier's arrest? This last coincidence is doubtless not the least troubling: rumours concerning the former military officer's (lieutenant-colonel) flight to a country with which France has no extradition treaty began spreading just about the time he had left London.

(August 12)

Socialists under threat in Hamburg

Continued from page 11
ing a complicated public safety policy. We're trying to do as liberal as possible, while being as strict as possible, while being as strict as possible. For this we need the full trust of the people. For otherwise we could accuse us of hypocrisy. We have lost this trust in recent weeks. As I want to put this policy—liberalism and firmness—I have no choice but to ask people."

But the crisis has been made more difficult by the fact that for another four or five weeks, the police have been not engaged when interviewed about the case of 8 when an anti-deutsch demonstration in Hamburg (turned into a riot). Several hundred demonstrators from Hamburg and Berlin who were prevented from joining the main rally at the Brodowicz following various incidents with the police gathered in a large field in Hamburg where they held a spontaneous rally—one

The 13 members of the South Pacific Forum decided unanimously on August 8 at Suva, Fiji, to demand that the question of New Caledonia be put on the agenda of the United Nations Decolonisation Commission. They considered it was urgent to settle the matter. The only reservations were expressed by Sir Thomas Davis, Prime Minister of the Cook Islands, who had met Prime Minister Jacques Chirac in Paris last month. Sir Thomas suggested it might have been better to wait until the referendum that the French government has proposed to hold in New Caledonia before next summer. Nevertheless, he voted with the other 12 on the question. The ruling on the request to put the New Caledonia issue on the agenda will be made by the 24th session of the UN Committee on Decolonisation, which will be held in November.

This is the eighth time that New Caledonians seeking independence have asked for their case to be taken up by the UN. Jean-Marie Tiboche, who headed the FLNKS (Front de Libération Nationaliste et Socialiste) delegation to the Suva meeting (it was admitted on an observer basis), pronounced the Forum's initiative "very positive". The decision, he said, gave them "a new position in the Pacific".

Senator Dick Ukelew of the RPRC (Rassemblement pour la Calédonie dans la République) said "New Caledonia's political problem is one for the New Caledonians and the New Caledonians alone. It should not be internationalised through a vote in the Forum." And he added: "Nothing will shake the New Caledonians' firm determination to remain French and decide their own future."

Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand announced at the Forum that Great Britain and the United States would probably sign the protocols of the treaty decision in the South Pacific. If this happened, France would be further isolated.

France loses its way in the Pacific

FRANCE has suffered a serious diplomatic setback at the South Pacific Forum where it was impugned by accusations of perpetuating a colonialist attitude in New Caledonia. The French government's policy was criticised for its failure to defend the interests of the 230 million which was taken out in hard cash. It should not be too difficult to find out where the security men—public employees or mercenaries—went out to Bujumbura were actually paid. The second: has not the spotlight been trained on Nucci's private life? The third: how did the French government get away from far more serious matters in which, contrary to Aurillac's wishes, France's African policy is well and truly involved.

And then again, to switch to another area, we cannot help wondering why Chailier's memorandum, which in all probability was written early in May, reached Aurillac only on June 13 as his office claims. What happened during the first fortnight of May before the charges of falsifying documents were made? And again, why did the judge wait two months to issue a warrant for Chailier's arrest? This last coincidence is doubtless not the least troubling: rumours concerning the former military officer's (lieutenant-colonel) flight to a country with which France has no extradition treaty began spreading just about the time he had left London.

(August 12)

speculate on what might happen to New Caledonia's petition for its case to be considered by the United Nations. A commission on decolonisation. It is even more premature to say what affect the initiative might have on political developments in Nouméa, Nauru, or elsewhere. Indeed, though the Forum considered that the French government's policy was a "this step backwards", it did find "positive aspects" in the approach to the question. Besides, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac is expected to use his forthcoming visit to Nouméa to put things in their proper perspective.

It is quite possible that this is

France has been put under close watch. Another obvious point is the way the Forum, which happily went along with the independence declaration project previously worked out by Edgar Pionni and Laurent Pabian, unanimously repudiated the Forum's decision to put France squarely in the dock, which is all the more uncomfortable it is to see the French government's policy is well and truly involved.

How can the dilemma be solved? How to avoid raising local, regional and international tensions? How to prevent the New Caledonians from being taken into an international and setting a regrettable precedent for France's other overseas departments and territories? The answer now depends primarily on Chirac's government.

While this is so and whatever the reasons, the fact is that the French government has taken big risks by going back on the course towards independence association. It has decided out of 800 people, most of them in the 1980s, and who were described as dangerous chosen members, agitators. The left wing of the Green SP, the Libéraux in Hamburg were shocked and attacked police incompetence.

Letters to the Editor are welcomed but not all can be published. We do not, therefore, accept responsibility for the content of letters. Some letters are too long to be published in full. We reserve the right to edit letters to make them more readable. Letters should be sent to the Editor, The Guardian, 20, Whitehall, London SW1A 2DY. Tel: 01-936 1000. Fax: 01-936 1001.

IS A racing driver a top-notch athlete or a kamikaze? Doctors who have now muscled into sport in a big way—still do not know quite how to approach Formula One driving, particularly as they have only recently begun to play a prominent role on international circuits.

I am referring of course to the work of doctors before races, and not to medical aid provided during events, often under difficult conditions, which usually involves ultra-specialised first-aid and resuscitation techniques, as well as the whole range of traumatological surgery.

The medical study of Formula One drivers is a new discipline which in France is being practised by only a handful of doctors (Claude Madaule, Jean-Paul Richalet and Michel Provot) and physiologists (Marc Pujol and Marc Samuël). What they have realised is that the extreme stresses imposed on the human body by top-level motor racing.

This is an area where medical science is virtually virgin territory. Almost no published work has been done on the subject: techniques are constantly changing by training. That racing drivers form a very restricted group (80 drivers or so). The result is that a completely fresh medical approach is being taken on a very high-risk activity.

"It was long believed," says Dr Michel Provot, a rheumatologist, "that racing drivers were not true sportsmen at all. It's only in the first few years that they began to be regarded as top-flight sporting competitors, in other words as people who deserve to be given a proper medical back by training, and not treatment they receive has to be all the more efficient because the performance of racing cars is being pushed to ever more sophisticated limits."

Anyone who doubts that racing drivers are athletes need only



Alain Prost in his McLaren: golf helps concentration.

Driven to the limit

By Jean-Yves Nau

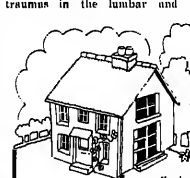
Drivers have to possess extraordinary powers of concentration and anticipation.

"It's a coincidence," says Dr Provot, "that Alain Prost, like quite a lot of racing drivers, plays golf between races. It helps him to develop his exceptional concentration." No one, I imagine, has bothered to find out the pulse rate of golfers. It has been shown that drivers push their hearts to extremes with 180 to 190 beats a minute.

Everything is conditioned by the vehicle's speed at a given moment: the faster it goes, the more it hugs the ground and the stiffer the steering becomes. Equally, it gets harder and harder to contract the neck muscles. The driver must, in other words, pull the driver's head to the right when he takes a left-hand bend.

This is why it takes a driver several weeks to appreciate his car's possibilities. This process of

apprenticeship, or, if you like, mutual breeding, is not over until it is out of the question for novices to be able to reach the front rank immediately. Drivers have to put up with many unenviable constraints, such as a very cramped cockpit, an uncomfortable driving position with the legs stretched out and the torso slightly inclined, rather like the position of some hospital patients, and the cumulative effect of palpitations and micro-trauma in the lumbar and



HOME THOUGHTS?

Let our two GFA companies help you get the best return from the home you buy or the one you own.

No home in the UK?

We can help. GFA will find the home you want, the money to buy it and a tenant to rent it. Buying a house to let - using a mortgage lender's money - is the best investment you can make.

Or own one already?

Then why not ask us for a mortgage calculation? This can be to see how capital for investment and, most probably, save on your present mortgage costs. If the home is a Surrey, try GFA Property Services for an estimate of net income - and lower property management fees.

Graham Fuller Associates Ltd/GFA Property Services Ltd

NEW ADDRESS

1 Phoenix Court, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3EG, England

Finance

Graham Fuller Associates Ltd provides a specialised mortgage service to assist expatriate house purchasers:

■ Mortgages to 95%

■ No surcharges for overseas employment

■ Penetration to 100%

■ No penalties for early redemption

On the NEW expatriate mortgage schemes, terms are flexible and rates are lower than those of most major building societies. UK financial services include: contact insurance, previous UK employment, UK tax advice, and offshore investment.

House

GFA Property Services Ltd provides complete house purchase and property management services:

■ Property Selection

■ Arrangements for purchase

■ Full management services

■ Swap/share purchase plans

■ Improvements and repairs

■ Tenancy finding and letting

FREE BOOKLETS! Return the coupon or telex for details TODAY:

GFA EXPATRIATE SERVICES

1 Phoenix Court, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3EG, England

Telex: 642620 (P) (Fax: 1800/230) Telephone: (0432) 85787

Please send me information about:

■ [] Home Loans and Property Services

■ [] Mortgage Services

■ [] Home Loans and Property Services

■ [] Home Loans and Property Services

■ [] Home Loans and Property Services

■ [] Home Loans and Property Services

■ [] Home Loans and Property Services

■ [] Home Loans and Property Services

■ [] Home Loans and Property Services

■ [] Home Loans and Property Services

©1955 The Washington Post Co. All rights reserved.

Reserved

ly, we are seeing the first signs of the official backlash against the Gorbachev reforms. Incidentally, one of Olga's letters was

Complexity: $O(n^2)$ (for each element, we compare it with all other elements)